

THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

THIRTEENTH YEAR—NO 3788

BENNINGTON, VT. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

PRICE ONE CENT

Most Business Men Every Morning Plan a Lot of Things to Do That Day; But Only Once In a Lifetime Do They Get Them All Done

NEXT CONFERENCE ANNUAL TO BE AT BRANDON

Rev. C. C. Adams of Burlington
President for Coming Year

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Historical Address by Rev. Isaac Jennings
Closed Congregational
Conference Meeting.

The Congregational conference was brought to a close with an interesting address at the Old First Church Thursday afternoon by the pastor, Rev. Isaac Jennings, whose subject was "Roots of the Past." The talk was of historical nature and was given in an appropriate place, as many of the delegates had never before been inside the historic old church on the hill. The parish at Old Bennington is the parent church of Congregationalism in the state. An interesting fact in connection with the services was that the prayer and benediction was given by Rev. Hopkins, who is a direct descendant of Priest Dewey, fact in connection with the services was that the prayer and benediction was given by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who is a direct descendant of Priest Dewey, the first pastor of the church on the hill.

The next annual meeting of the Vermont State Conference of Congregational churches will be held May 15-16, 1917, at Brandon.

The nominating committee through its chairman, Rev. G. S. Mills, made its report on officers and committees for 1917 as follows:

President, Rev. Chauncey C. Adams, Burlington; vice president, Hon. Chas. W. Gates, Franklin; secretary, Rev. Wm. C. Clark, Barnet; treasurer, F. W. Baldwin, Barton; auditors, John C. Clark, St. Johnsbury; W. H. Gilpin, Barton; trustees, Dea. C. W. Osgood, Bellows Falls; Dea. F. S. Pease, Burlington; Rev. R. A. Beardslee, Springfield, Dea. S. E. Clark, Wells River, Rev. L. M. Isaacs, Orwell.

Fairbanks Board of Education—Rev. E. T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Rev. Joseph Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Rev. L. A. Edwards, Newport; Rev. F. B. Richards, St. Johnsbury.

Fairbanks Board for Relief of Ministers—Rev. Paul D. Moody, St. Johnsbury; Rev. C. H. Merrill, St. Johnsbury; Charles S. Adams, St. Johnsbury; Rev. Donald Fraser, Wells River; H. C. Wilson.

Reporters and Receivers
Addison Association (to fill vacancy), Rev. R. G. Woodbridge, Vergennes.

On arrangements for next meeting—Rev. C. C. Adams, Burlington; Rev. Walter Thorpe, Brandon; Rev. W. A. McIntire, Danby; Prof. E. D. Collins, Middlebury.

On Benevolence. For 3 years, Rev. F. B. Richards, St. Johnsbury; H. D. Howe, Burlington. For 2 years, to fill vacancy, Rev. E. G. French, Hardwick. Corresponding members, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Brattleboro; Mrs. W. P. Smith, St. Johnsbury.

On Printing—Rev. C. H. Merrill, St. Johnsbury; Rev. W. C. Clark, Barnet; John M. Comstock, Chelsea; Rev. C. A. Adams, Danville.

On Civic Justice—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; Hon. John E. Weeks, Middlebury; Rev. J. W. Barnet, Barre.

On Religious Education—For 3 years, Rev. D. H. Strong, Williamsport; Miss Mary G. Cone, Bennington. For 2 years to fill vacancy, Rev. A. V. Woodworth, West Brattleboro.

On Missionary Education—Rev. A. P. Pratt, Bellows Falls; Miss Florence Hemmaway Wells, Brattleboro; Miss Marion Gary, Rutland.

Advisory Committee—Rev. E. P. Treat, Pittsford; Justus R. Hoadley, Rutland; Rev. S. P. Blomfield, Montpelier; Rev. S. W. Anthony, St. Albans; Rev. C. H. Merrill, St. Johnsbury.

Inter-Church Federation—Rev. Fraser Metzger, Randolph; Rev. E. P. Treat, Pittsford; Clarke C. Fitts, Brattleboro; W. J. Van Patten, Burlington.

On Nominations—For 3 years, Arthur F. Stone, St. Johnsbury.

Trustees for Anti-Saloon League—Rev. C. E. Hayward, Rev. H. L. Ballou, Chester; Rev. F. W. Day, C. P. Cowles, Burlington; J. K. Hoadley, Rutland; E. B. Jordan, Jericho Center.

Special Committee on Relation of Domestic Missionary Society and the State Conference—Rev. A. H. Bradford, Rutland; Rev. A. P. Pratt, Bellows Falls; Rev. Paul D. Moody, St. Johnsbury; Levi P. Smith, Burlington; George L. Dunham, Brattleboro.

Directors of New England Board of Pastoral Supply—Rev. G. S. Mills, Bennington; George L. Dunham, Brattleboro.

Preacher for 1917, Rev. E. P. Treat, Pittsford; alternate, Rev. A. H. Bradford, Rutland.

Officers of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society—Honorary President, Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.

bury; president, Dea. N. G. Williams, Bellows Falls; vice-president, Rev. Paul D. Moody, St. Johnsbury.

Directors for 3 years—Rev. Frank W. Hazen, Johnson; H. S. Woodruff, Barre; C. C. Adams, Burlington; Philip C. Johnson, Bennington.

Director (to fill vacancy)—Rev. R. H. C. Johnson, Middlebury.

Members of C. C. Adams, Burlington; Rev. C. H. Smith, Arlington; Prof. C. B. Wright, Middlebury.

Government Feared to Take Drastic Action.

London, May 19.—From testimony developed yesterday at the hearing opened by the royal commission to inquire into the Irish rebellion, it appeared that the government had received advance information of preparations for an uprising with help from German sources. The testimony was given by Sir Matthew Nathan, who resigned as under secretary for Ireland after the rebellion broke out. The government had received advice, said Sir Matthew, that an attempt would be made to land arms in Ireland from German submarines, also that rifles had been purchased from Irish soldiers on home leave, while others had been taken into the country in passengers' baggage.

The former under secretary gave this testimony in the course of a long statement outlining the formation of the national volunteers, of which he declared a small section only had shown themselves disloyal, the leaders of this section having issued a manifesto declaring that Ireland should provide for its own defense and indicated an intention to establish a free national government of Ireland. The leaders of the movement, he said, directed their efforts to securing more rifles and ammunition and to storing as large an amount of material as possible. This was where the great danger came from, he added, as it was felt that an attempt at disarmament might lead to bloodshed.

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The executives in Ireland, being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided on their arrest and were discussing the matter on April 21 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO SAVE LIFE OF JEREMIAH LYNCH

Ambassador Directed to Intercede
for Convicted Irish-American

TO DIE AT 11 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT

No Reply to Message Received by
State Department Up to 1
O'clock Today.

Washington, May 19.—The state department has received no reply to the message sent by President Wilson to Ambassador Page at London directing that official to secure, if possible, a stay of execution in the case of Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York.

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson, acting at the request of Senator O'Gorman of New York, sent a message last night through the state department to Ambassador Page at London, directing him to make every possible effort to secure a delay in the execution of sentence of Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York, a naturalized American convicted by a court-martial of being implicated in the Irish uprising in Dublin.

Information telegraphed to Washington last night to Senator O'Gorman by friends of Lynch in New York was to the effect that he had been sentenced to death and would be shot at midnight, New York time. Secretary Lansing, at the direction of the president, at 5 o'clock last night cabled Ambassador Page to make representations in behalf of Lynch in order to save his life, pending an investigation of the facts in this case by the American government.

President Wilson was at a theater when Senator O'Gorman called at the White House. Secretary Tammily hurried to the theater and laid the facts before the president. Cable dispatches yesterday had told of Lynch's conviction but did not give the sentence.

A dispatch from London yesterday said: "Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York has been tried and convicted by a court-martial in Dublin on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion. The sentence was to be promulgated today, but no word has been received by the American embassy here as to what sentence was imposed."

The news that Lynch had been convicted by court-martial was received by the embassy from the American consul in Dublin. Previous to this the last news the embassy had of Lynch was that under the defense of the realm act he was prohibited from leaving the free zone of Dublin. This provision as a rule only applies to hostile aliens, but can be extended to friendly aliens. It was extended to Lynch, as he had been making trips to western Ireland. Lynch has been a resident of Dublin for some time.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

URGES GERMANS TO OBEY LAWS Ambassador Bernstorff Issues Instructions to Consuls.

Washington, May 18.—Germany, through Count Von Bernstorff, has instructed all German consuls in the United States to admonish German citizens in their district to observe American laws. This was done in an effort to end various alleged violations of American neutrality. The ambassador acted on instructions from the Berlin foreign office. The announcement today says:

"In consequence of cases which have occurred of late, the German ambassador had sent instructions to all German consuls in the United States to strongly impress on German citizens living in their districts that it is their duty to scrupulously obey the laws of the state in which they reside."

It was said at the German embassy that the instructions were designed to prevent plots and lawlessness on the part of German citizens who might be disposed to engage in such. The German government, it was said, looked with grave disfavor on any such conduct and desired that they should engage in no such undertakings.

It was not disclosed where special cases had been brought to the attention of the German government, but it was made clear that the Berlin officials want the United States and its people to understand that they have not countenanced any illegal affairs in which German sympathizers in this country have been connected.

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson, acting at the request of Senator O'Gorman of New York, sent a message last night through the state department to Ambassador Page at London, directing him to make every possible effort to secure a delay in the execution of sentence of Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York, a naturalized American convicted by a court-martial of being implicated in the Irish uprising in Dublin.

Information telegraphed to Washington last night to Senator O'Gorman by friends of Lynch in New York was to the effect that he had been sentenced to death and would be shot at midnight, New York time. Secretary Lansing, at the direction of the president, at 5 o'clock last night cabled Ambassador Page to make representations in behalf of Lynch in order to save his life, pending an investigation of the facts in this case by the American government.

President Wilson was at a theater when Senator O'Gorman called at the White House. Secretary Tammily hurried to the theater and laid the facts before the president. Cable dispatches yesterday had told of Lynch's conviction but did not give the sentence.

A dispatch from London yesterday said: "Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York has been tried and convicted by a court-martial in Dublin on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion. The sentence was to be promulgated today, but no word has been received by the American embassy here as to what sentence was imposed."

The news that Lynch had been convicted by court-martial was received by the embassy from the American consul in Dublin. Previous to this the last news the embassy had of Lynch was that under the defense of the realm act he was prohibited from leaving the free zone of Dublin. This provision as a rule only applies to hostile aliens, but can be extended to friendly aliens. It was extended to Lynch, as he had been making trips to western Ireland. Lynch has been a resident of Dublin for some time.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is a naturalized American citizen, it was said yesterday by friends in New York. Up to four years ago, when he returned to Ireland to engage in the insurance business in the city of Cork, he was prominent in Irish circles at New York as president of the Philo-Celtic society and as a member of the state Celtic league. Two years ago he returned to New York and spent six months there as representative of the Gaelic league from Ireland and has since been in Ireland as representative of the Gaelic league from the United States. He is about 40 years old and first came to this country 20 years ago.